Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,———"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison*.———Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME 2, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 28, 1842. { NUMBER 68.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, a *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for June, 1842.

DAYS.	SUN RISE	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.	D. H. M.
28 Tuesday,	4 47	7 13		
29 Wednesday,	4 48	7 12		
30 Thursday,	4 48	7 12	Last Quarter,	1 1 33 M.
1 Friday,	4 48	7 12	New Moon	8 4 54 M.
2 Saturday,	4 48	7 12	First Quarter,	15 11 31 M.
3 Sunday,	4 48	7 12	Full Moon,	22 4 2 M.
4 Monday.	4 49	7 11		

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1842.

MARY N. TETER
VS. } Petition for Divorce.
ELAM J. TETER.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, *Elam J. Teter*, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," and "Charlotte Journal," commanding the said Defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for our said County at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition: otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, *Jennings B. Kerr*, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday in February, 1842. Issued the 26th of April, 1842.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Printer's fee $10.

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1842.

DELITHA C. SPECK
VS. } Petition for Divorce.
WILLIAM H. SPECK.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, *William H. Speck*, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," and "Charlotte Journal," commanding the said Defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for our said County at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, *Jennings B. Kerr*, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday in February, 1842. Issued the 26th of April 1842.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Printer's fee $10.

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1842.

WILLIAM CARSON
VS. } Attachment levied on Land,
ABRAM F. ALEXANDER.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, *Abram F. Alexander*, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," a paper published in Charlotte, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, then and there to plead or replevy, or judgment final will be rendered against him, and the land levied on condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's debt, interests and costs.

Witness, Charles T. Alexander, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at office the 4th Monday in April, 1842 and in the year of our Independence the sixty-sixth

C. T. ALEXANDER, Jr., C. M. C. C.

Price adv. 5,60.

FOR RENT.

THE HOUSE formerly occupied by Dr. P. C. Caldwell, now in possession of Col. J. H. WHEELER. For terms apply to the EDITOR, or ADAM ALEXANDER. 64....4w

CHAIR FACTORY. CABINET WARE-HOUSE.

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds of

Job-Printing

in a very superior style, and a short notice. Oders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

CHARLOTTE MAIL—*Route No.* 2172,

Between Charlotte and Lincolnton, recently changed by the Post-Master General, leaves Charlotte Mondays and Thursdays, 4 o'clock A. M., arrives at Lincolnton same days at 12 M. Leaves Lincolnton on Sundays and Wednesdays at 8 A. M., and arrives at Charlotte same days at 3 P. M.

Northern mail closes at 1 o'clock, P. M. Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays.

H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

ELECTION.

THE Citizens of Mecklenburg County are hereby notified that Polls will be opened at the several Election Precincts in said County, *on Thursday, the 4th of August next*, for receiving votes for Governor of the State of North Carolina, for a Senator and three Commoners to represent said County in the State Legislature for two years thereafter ensuing, and also for a Sheriff of said County, under the regulations prescribed by act of Assembly for holding Elections.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

June 14, 1842. 66...F

DR. KUHL'S MEDICINES:

RESTORER OF THE BLOOD,

FOR

CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES.

WHETHER produced by bile, phlegm, from internal morbid matters, arising from badly cured old disorders, from the use of mercury, calomel, bark, &c.; or (in females) from the change of life, as specified in the Pamphlet.

Anti-Syphylitic Syrup.—This Medicine is in all Veneréal Disorders a certain remedy.

Abyssinia Mixture, (in liquid and in paste,) celebrated for its speedy and perfect removal of Gonorrhœa and Gleet; also of the fearful results consequent on its improper treatment. A benefit will be visible in 12 hours.

Gold-Mine Balsam, for Bilious and Nervous Affections, Colds, &c.

Aromatic Extract, A liniment for Indigestion, Coldness in the Stomach, Numbness or Weakness in the Limbs, Rheumatism, &c.

Depurative Powder, for Bilious Affections, Bilious Fever, Headache, Disease of the Eyes, &c., which is to be taken in the Restorer.

Japan Ointment, for Piles, which is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Bengal Ointment, for Tetter, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scaldhead, Eruptions of the Skin, and Foul Ulcers; is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Universal or Strengthening Plaster, for Diseases of the Chest, Dyspepsia, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Palsy, Paralysis, &c., which is in most all these cases to be used besides the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Accoustic Oil, for Deafness and all other Auricular Complaints, which is to be used together with the Restorer.

Dr. Kuh'ls Pamphlet, "Treatment," &c., entered according to Act of Congress, contains full directions for the use of all the above mentioned Medicines, and accompanies every remedy.

Persons wishing to procure any of Dr. Kuhl's Medicines, will please direct their orders, with the amount, (post-paid,) to DR. KUHL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., or Richmond, Va., or to any of the following Agents.

NORTH CAROLINA:

B. Oates, Druggist,	Charlotte,
	Concord,
J. & R. Sloan,	Greensborough,
Hargrave, Gaither & Co.	Lexington,
Jenkins & Biles,	Salisbury,
J. M. A. Drake,	Ashborough,
C. C. Henderson,	Lincolnton,

SOUTH CAROLINA:

Steele, Gunning & Co.,	York, C. H.
McLure, Brawley & Co.,	Chester, C. H.

The continuation of the list of Agents see Dr. K's. Pamphlet.

Charlotte, June 14, 1842. 66...1y

NEW STEAM-BOAT LINE.

A Steam Boat Line has been formed in connection with the new Steam Boat "Utility," and a set of new Boats at present three in number, others will be added as the business may require. The Utility was built in Wilmington in 1841, and draws when empty but 19 inches water. She carries 500 Bales of Cotton and draws then but little over three feet.

Country merchants who may wish to get their Goods up in the Summer and early in the Fall when the River is generally low, will find it to their advantage to patronize this. Several forwarding Merchants and other residents of Cheraw and other places are interested, and feel confident that they can hold out such inducements to the back country as will be beneficial to all concerned. The business will be done principally by towing lighters which will insure a passage while there is two feet water in the channel.

B. BRYAN & BRO.,
Agents.

From the Transcript, (Charleston) of March 3d.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 28, 1842.

This is to all whom it may concern—we, the undersigned, William Bird, Joseph Addison, and James Marsh, junior, shipwrights of the above named city, by the request of John Kirkpatrick, repaired on board of the Steamer Utility, commanded and owned by the said Kirkpatrick, and after a full examination of the hull and construction of the said Steam Boat Utility, are of unanimous opinion that the said Steam Boat Utility is in every respect suitable and strong enough to navigate any River or Rivers, and capable of carrying five hundred or more bales of cotton.

To which we have fixed our names and seals this 28th February, 1842.

W. BIRD, [Seal.]
JOS. ADDISON, [Seal.]
JAS. MARSH, Jr. [Seal.]

Charlesten, Feb. 28, 1842.

I do hereby certify that I was Pilot on board the Steam Boat Utility, and that the said boat was exposed to a heavy sea during the passage between Wilmington and Charleston without receiving any damage. I do also certify that she did not work or show any signs of weakness, and that she was not pumped out during the time I was on board of her.

WILLIAM CLEMMONS.

June 6, 1842. 66 1wf3m

Salisbury Convention.

PREAAMBLE and RESOLUTIONS adopted by the Democratic Republican Convention held in Salisbury, on the 20th May, 1842.

Whereas, the Government of the United States was established by the patriots of the Revolution on the principles of *justice* and *equality* to every free American citizen, and to all parts of the Confederacy;—therefore,

Resolved, That any attempt of Congress to confer, by legislation, on any citizen, or class of citizens, or on any particular section of country, *exclusive privileges*, is not only contrary to the Constitution, but is subversive of the very end of free Government.

Resolved, That the repeated attempts of the Whig party at the Extra Session of Congress to charter a United States Bank—conferring on certain individuals the *exclusive* custody of the public money, with the *exclusive* right to discount, and loan it out for their own private benefit, and the *exclusive* right to make a paper currency receivable in all dues to the Government, are wholly incompatible with the principles of the Constitution, and dangerous to the right, and liberties of the people.

Resolved, That we view with the deepest concern the introduction into Congress by the Whig party of a new *Tariff* Bill;—a measure which most grossly violates the *Compromise* act of 1833, and which doubles the taxes on the people,—and brings back on the country the protective policy of 1824, and '28, in all its forms of "abomination." While we admit the power of Congress to lay and collect duties for revenue, and will never murmur at a fair, and just exercise of this power, we deny that the Whig majority in the National Legislature has any right whatever to impose a Tariff for protection;—We deny that they have any right to tax the farmers and laborers of the country to swell the profits of the manufacturers. We hold that all such partial legislation is unconstitutional, and that it is unequal and unjust in its operations on the people every where, and more especially on the people of the Southern States. We, therefore, call on the farmers and laboring classes generally, without regard to party distinctions heretofore existing to unite with us at the polls to arrest the threatening evil before it comes too late,—an evil which not only takes the hard earnings of the people, "to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer," but will bring dissensions, and may bring troubles and civil war on the country.

Resolved, That we consider the act passed by the Whig majority at the late Extra Session of Congress for dividing out, and giving away the money arising from the sales of the public lands amounting to at least three millions of dollars annually, as a measure not only contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, but as an act of party recklessness unexampled in the annals of American legislation,—the more so, since the money intended to be divided is not only not taken from a full Treasury,—but from a Treasury known to be empty, and since it gives a pretext to the party in power to increase the burthens on the people.

Resolved, That this Convention cannot in justice to its principles withhold an expression of its unqualified condemnation of the Bankrupt law passed by the Whig majority at the Extra Session of Congress,—a law which violates all the obligations of contract between Debtor and Creditor, and which is fraught with the most demoralizing consequences to the community. We pledge ourselves never to cease our opposition to it, until the odious act shall be repealed, and expunged from the Statute Books of the country.

Resolved, That this Convention looks on the Banking system as now existing in the United States as one of the principal causes of all the distress, and hard times so generally complained of:—and, we do hereby most solemnly pledge ourselves never to cease our opposition to it until we shall, by such constitutional and legal means as may be within our power, expel it altogether from the country, or so thoroughly reform it, as that it will no longer be dangerous to the rights and liberties of the people.

And Whereas, This Convention believes that the Constitution of the United States is the most perfect instrument of fundamental law ever framed by human sagacity,—the offspring of profound wisdom, and devoted patriotism; and believing that the integrity of the Union, and the continuance of American Liberty greatly depend on preserving that Constitution pure, and undefiled, as it came from the hands of Washington, and his co-patriots;—therefore,

Resolvid, That we deprecate in the most unqualified manner the attempt now making by the Federal Whig leaders, with Henry Clay at their head—to abolish a most vital part of the Constitution,—thereby to change the character of our Government, and destroy one of our greatest safeguards against unwise and unconstitutional legislation. In the name of the Democratic party of North Carolina, we warn these reckless partizans not to touch this sacred legacy of our forefathers.

Resolved, That this Convention believes that instead of imposing new axes on the people as the Whigs in Congress are now doing, in order to raise large sums to meet extravagant appropriations, the true policy of the Government is, for Congress forthwith to repeal the act for distributing the proceeds of the Public Lands;—and at once, to bring down the expenditures of the Government to its ordinary income, thereby to do away the necessity and remove the pretext for borrowing money on usurious terms,—and for imposing additional burthens on the country.

The foregoing Resdutions were unanimously adopted by the Convention and ordered to be published.

H. W CONNOR, President.

DUNCAN K. McRAE, } Secretaries.
CHAS. F. FISHER, }

AN ADDRESS

Of the Democratic Conventon, which met at Salisbury on the 20th day of May, 1842—to the People of North Carolina:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: That our country is at present in a most deplorable condition, no man of intelligence, and candor will deny. The People, every where are greatly in debt,—while the means of paying every day become more difficult. The prices of produce, within the last fifteen months, have rapidly declined,—the wages of labor have decreased, and the farmers, and the laboring classes generally, now experience in an extraordinary degree, the reality of "hard times."

Nor, is it any better with the Government. The greatest embarrassments exists in every branch of it. The expenditures are increasing, and the revenues falling off:—The Public Treasury is Bankrupt, and Government cannot even borrow except on usurious terms. Never before since the adoption of the Constitution has the credit of the Government been lower, or the people more generally distressed. Why is this so? This state of things could not have come upon us by chance, there must be adequate causes for it. What are they? We cannot blame PROVIDENCE,—for we have been blessed with usual health, and more than usual crops. We must therefore look somewhere else for the causes of the evils that now aflict the country. Where are they to be found? This is a most important question,—and, we propose now to answer it.

THE CAUSE OF THE HARDNESS OF THE TIMES.

We need only look to well established facts to be convinced that all the embarrassments of the Government and distress of the country have arisen wholly from a course of measures, in the General, and State Governments always advocated by the Federal or Whig party, aud as uniformly opposed by the Democratic Republicans;—or, in other words, the ascendency at present in the Councils of the General, and for some time past in the State Governements of WHIG POLICY, has produced all the ills that the countrp now endures. We say, *Whig Policy*,—for Whig, and Federal policy are the same. There never have been, since the formation of our Government, but *two parties* in the country,—and these parties still exist. Occasionally, it is, true schism have taken place in these parties growing out of difference of views on temporary questions, but whenever it became necessary to recur to fundamental principles, all these differences would vanish, and the members of each party would rally again under their respective banners.

These parties took their rise in the Convention which fraimed the Constitution;—one being in favor of establihing a Government not very dissimilar to that of England; and the other being for a Republican form, such as was finally adopted. It was not however until during the administration of the Elder Adams, that they arrayed themselves under distinctive names. All who advocated the Admistration of Mr. Adams, and supported his measures, such as the Alien and Sedition law—the finding system—National Bank, &c.,—took the name of *Federalist*;—while, all opposed to Mr. Adams, and his measures, [illegible] Democrats. It does not alter the case, that one of these parties has often since its origin changed its name, and as often attempted to give new names to its opponents. Whenever its leaders have been defeated under one name, and that name became unpopular, they would immediately throw it aside, and assume another. Thus, at the start, they disignated themselves *Federalist*;—then, during the last war when the name became odious to the people in consequence of the conduct of the leaders, many of whom took sides against their own Government, they took the name of *Federal Republicans*; afterwards, when Adams and Clay were in power, and they were forcing on the country Protective Tariffs, and wilds schemes of Internal Improvement, they changed to *National Republicans*. Defeated again under this name, they seized on, and have appropriated to themselves, the once venerated name of WHIG,—a name sacred in the glorious recollections of the Revolutionary War, but now prostituted to party purposes.

But though this party has often changed its name, it never has changed its principles:—the Federalists of 1798, are the Whigs of 1842. Neither has the Republican party changed its principles:—the Republicans of 1798, are the Democrats of the present day. These two parties now, as formerly, differ widely in their views of Government policy. We have already stated that the present distress of of the country is owing mainly to the prevalence of Whig policy in the councils of the General, and State Governments. If we show this, then it must necessarily follow that general prosperity can never be restored to the country until a change of measure shall take place, and this cannot be done until the men in power are changed—turned out, and others put in.

That the people may not be deceived in the great contest before us, and may fully understand the principles at stake, we will proceed to state the great ISSUES now pending between the two parties—the Whigs and the Democrats;—and further, to show that *Whig policy* is the cause of all the distress now oppressing the country.

THE ISSUES, OR POINTS IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE TWO PARTIES.

The *Whigs* are in favor of a "National Bank," and of the Banking system as it now exists in the country; while the *Democrats* are opposed alike to a National Bank, and to the Banking system as now practised in the United States.

The *Whigs* are in favor of a Protective Tariff that is,—they are in favor of taxing all other classes of the people for the purpose of enabling the manufactures to sell their fabricks at a greater profit. The *Democrats* are opposed to all such Tariffs, and contend that it is unjust to tax the people for any other purpose than to support the Government in a frugal and economical manner.

The *Whigs* are in favor of increasing the expenditures of the Government, so as to consume the revenues to be brought in by a high Protective Tariff;—while, the *Democrats* are for bring down the expenditures to a low standard of taxation.

The *Whigs* are in favor of creating a large *National Debt*,—it having been a maxim of their predecessors of the old Federal party, that a *National Debt*, is a national blessing;—the *Democrats* are now, and always have been opposed to National debts, except in times of war, when there may be a necessity for them;—they believe that a National Debt is a national evil, always leading to high taxes, and heavy burthens on the people.

The *Whigs* are in favor of the Bankrupt law;—the *Democrats* are now, and always have been utterly opposed to it.

The *Whigs* are in favor of Mr. Clay's proposition to change our Government, by abolishing one of the greatest safeguards in it against Congressional usurptions;—that is, the right of the President to arrest by his veto an unconstitutional, or an unwise law. The *Democrats* are for preserving the Constitution pure, and undefiled as it came from the hands of Washington, and the other great men who framed it.

The *Whigs* passed a law at the Extra Session to distribute and give away the proceeeds of the Public Lands. The Democrats are opposed to this, because they believe Congress has no constitutional right to do it, and because if the proceeds of the lands are given away, the vacancy must be supplied by taxes on the people.

The *Whigs* passed a law giving to Mrs. Harrison a present of $25,000. The *Democrats* are opposed to this, not so much on account of the money as of the precedent introduced by it:—it is an entering wedge to introduce the British pension system into this country, and as such ought to be resisted by all who do not desire to see the many taxed for the support of a favorite few.

Besides these, there are still other points on which the two parties differ,—some of them of vital importance. The limits of this address however will not admit of their full discussion here. We can only allude to them.

THE BANKING SYSTEM—AND A NATIONAL DEPT.

Of all the causes that have conspired to bring about the evil times now so universally felt the Banking system has done most. That this scheme of making money without work, is the offspring of Federal or Whig policy, no candid man will deny. It does not alter the case that in former years a few of the opposite party, may have favoured Banks;—this is a mere exception. As a general truth it is beyond dispute, that the Federal or Whig party have always been the advocates of the Banking system, while the Democratic party have as uniformly been opposed to it. That this is now the case, every candid reader may soon ascertain for himself;—let him but look around the circle of his acquaintance, and see who own the Banks!—who have the management of them!—who are the Directors and Cashiers!—He will find that ninety-nine out of every hundred are *Whigs*. Let him look at another fact:—who have encouraged the Banks in their lawless course for the past five years—and who have been striving to bring them to a sense of their duty! The Legislature in every State in the Union where the Democrats have had the majority, has passed laws compelling the Banks to resume specie payments, and comply with their obligations, while this has not been done by a single Legislature where the Whigs had control. Everywhere the Democrats have been in favour of compelling the Banks to have regard to the obligations of their charters,—and, everywhere, the Whigs have been in favour of permitting them to do as they pleased. Is it wrong then to say, that the Banks are the offspring, and favorites of Whig policy—that they are mostly owned, and generally managed by Whigs?—Let the people answer.

But before we expose further the effects of the Banking system on the country let us enquire—WHAT IS A BANK?

When a farmer or mechanic by hard work saves a litte more money than he immediately needs, and wishes to put it out at interest, the law forbids his taking more than six per cent for the use of it. If he takes more, it is usury, and he forfeits his money, besides being subject to a severe penalty. It is not so with the Banks. A few knowing men have money to lend, but they are not willing to take six per cent interest;—what do they do? Why, they go to the Legislature or to Congress, and procure a *charter* for a Bank. This charter authorizes them to make *three paper dollars* for every specie dollar they put into the Banks, or pretend to put in, and then they loan out these paper dollars, taking the interest in advance,—making nearly twenty one per cent. on their money. Thus, the farmers' money bring in six per cent.,—while the Bankers' money draws nearly twenty one per cent. It may be objected to this, that the Bankers' do not realize twenty-one per cent,—that they do not put that much into their pockets. This may be so, but it, does not alter the case. It matters not who puts the money into their pockets—whether Stockholders Directors, or Cashiers—it is enough to know that it comes out of the pockets of the people.

Another advantage that the banker has over the farmer is this: if the Bank holds the farmer's note, all the farmer's property is bound for the debt; but when the farmer holds the note of the Bank, no part of the stockholder's property is bound for it;—he may be rich, and the Bank insolvent. There are many instances where Banks have failed, and the peopel have lost thousands by them, while the stockholders with plenty of money, and abundance of property were not liable for a cent of the Bank debts. We have a striking example of this in the United State Bank. That corrupt institution has failed for millions;—many poor widows and orphans have lost their all by it, and are now reduced to wretchedness and want, while Nicholas Biddle and hi partners, abound in wealth, and revel in luxury This is banking: it is a privilege granted by the FEW, and denied to the MANY:—it is a contrivance by which the FEW who do not work, manage to convert to their own use the profits of the labor of those who do work. *Is this equal rights?*

The Whigs say, that we cannot get on without Banks. How did our forefathers do without them? They fought through the revolutionary war,—they drove the British from the country, and achieved their Independence,—all, without the help of a single Bank. The first Bank ever established in the country was the Bank of North America, in Philadelphia, which went into operation in the year 1782, with a capital of only about $300,000. This Bank, like all its successors, soon made itself to be felt in the community where it did business. An able writer describes its affects in the following words; he says, "In the year 1784, the Bank did a very extensive business; and by the beginning of 1785, the effects of its operations began to be very apparent. They were such a Banking has always

produced—a plentiness of money, followed by great scarcity, usury, ruin to the many, riches to the few." The effects of this single Bank were so severely felt, that the Legislature at the following Session repealed the Act of Incorporation. But, the moneyed interest even at that early day was too strong to be put down;—the Bank men had tasted the sweets of the system—they had made great profits without the trouble, or risk of commerce or agriculture, and they were determined not to give up this easy way of making money. They accordingly went to work, they combined all their efforts, and in two years after, procured a re-incorporation. The Bank Interest having now secured a more sure footing in the country, began rapidly to increase;—first one Bank, and then another was established, until,at the beginning of the war in 1812, there were no fewer than 120 Banks in the United States, with a capital of 77 millions of dollars.

The war gave an impulse to the system, and it continued to spread out its wings, and talons. Who that is old enough will not recollect the deplorable effects of the Banks of the country at the close of the war, and for several years afterwards! Mr. Crawford, the Secretary of the Treasury in an able report made to Congress, states that in 1813 the Banks had notes in circulation to the amount of *one hundred and ten millions of dollars*; and that in 1819, they had called in all to about *forty-five* millions—that is, in about three years time they had withdrawn from circulation 65 millions of dollars. The effects of this rapid contraction on the country, were awful; bankruptcy, and ruin spread over the land every where,—all suffered except the moneyed few. Vultures fatten when the murrain rages, so usurers, and note-shavers grow rich when distress prevails among the people. The Bank system would now have gone down under the storm of public indignation, but for the United States Bank, and the Protective Tariff, that came to its rescue. Even as it was, it received a serious check which kept it within bounds for several years. But it is not in the nature of the system long to keep within bounds.

The Protective Tariff of 1828, and 1832,—the operations of the United States Bank in 1834—5, and '6,—and the general example of that corrupt Institution;—the influx of money occasioned by State loans in Europe, all united to remove every restraint from the local Banks. The system took a new start; Banks sprung up everywhere,—they rose up on the face of the country like bubbles on troubled water,—they spread over the land like the Locusts of Egypt, and with the same effect on its prosperity. Until in 1837, there were no fewer than 901 Banks in the United States, with a nominal capital of 400 millions of dollars. But the system had now swollen to its utmost, and the crisis for its explosion was at hand. In 1837 all the Banks from one end of the Union to the other stopped payments, discontinued discounts, and set about calling in their notes. There were at the time millions on millions of their notes in circulation,—all of which at once depreciated in the hands of the people,—some ten, some fifty per cent,—while large amounts became as worthless trash to those who held them.

But few of the honest working men of the country have any idea of what the American community has lost by the Banking system. We will now call the attention of the people to the losses.

LOSSES OF THE PEOPLE BY THE BANKS.

On the 7th of January, 1811, the Senate of the United States directed the Secretary of the Treasury to report to Congress from the best information, what had been the losses of the People, and of the *Government* by the use of the Banks. On the 11th, of the month, February, the Secretary laid before Congress his REPORT, in answer to the call of the Senate.

From this able Document it appears that the people of the United States, between the years 17-89, and 1840, had lost by the use of Banks more than *three hundred and sixty five millions of dollars!* The Secretary shows all this in the most satisfactory manner from facts and documents that are beyond dispute. The limits of this address will not allow them to spread out here,—but the following "Summary," taken from the Report, will show in what manner these losses took place.

Summary of losses by Banks.

1.	Losses by Bank failure,	$108,835,721
2.	Losses by suspension of specie payments by banks, and consequent depreciation on their notes	95,000,000
3.	Losses by destruction of bank notes by accident	7,121,332
4.	Losses by counterfeit bank notes, beyond losses by coin	444,444
5.	Losses by fluctuations in bank currency affecting prices, extravagance in living, sacrifices of property, and by only a part of the other incidents to the Banking system not computed above, at least	150,000,000
	Aggregate, computed	$365,451,497

PROFITS OF THE BANKS.

We have already seen what the people of the United States have lost by the use of Banks; now let us see what the Banks have made out of the people.

From Public Documents, it appears—

That in 1840, there were 901 Banks in the United States.

That these Banks had a nominal capital of about 400 millions of dollars.

That they held the bonds of the people for about 500 millions of dollars.

And that the aggregate of specie in their vaults was only 33 millions of dollars.

It is certainly not unreasonable to estimate that the Banks on an average make a profit of ten per cent. on their capital. This would make their income 40 millions of dollars per year,—or, seven millions more than all the specie in their vaults in 1840.

During the two last years of Mr. Van Buren's administration, the tax paid by the people to the Federal Government, did not on an average exceed $1 50 per head;—while, the tax paid to the Bank system during the same period, was more than $4 per head.

It is questionable, whether the whole cotton crop of 1841, at the present reduced prices, will bring into the country as much money as the people pay the Banks; the Banks without work, make more than all the cotton raisers in the United States by all their toil and labor.

At the head and front of this Banking system may be placed the late United States Bank. Its stock mostly owned by foreigners, who had no sympathies in common with our people, or love for our Government. The Bank itself was managed by as corrupt a set of Financiers as ever existed. After this Institution had for years waged war agaist the Government, after having taken a lead in the political contests of the day, bribing presses and buying up politicians, it became bankrupt, and failed for millions. Every dollar of the stock has been lost, and millions of its notes have fallen dead in the hands of the people. It would fill a book to write the history of this corrupt Institution. We cannot enter on the task here, but recommend to all who may wish to see the conduct of this Bank painted in its true colors, to read the letter of the Hon. Louis D. Henry on accepting the nomination as Democratic candidate for next Governor. If there be any of the freemen of North Carolina who have not yet read this clear, comprehensive, and able letter, we say to such, rest not until you can procure it, and then set down and read it thoroughly.

From the history of Banks already presented, all may see how much they have contributed to produce the difficulties that now oppress the country—Banks first make money plenty by the facilities they afford, people run in debt, enter into speculations, and become extravagant; then comes the reverse. The Banks begin to contract, call in their notes, and money becomes scarce; sueing begins, note-shavers, and usurers, set to work; sheriffs and constables are turned loose; and ruin and distress fill the country.

These are the fruits of the Banking system, and this system is the offspring of Whig policy—to Whig policy then may he justly attributed the troubles of the times.

From what we have seen, and felt of the effects of a United States Bank, is it wise to establish another in this country? The *Whigs* say it is, the Democrats say not, and the people must decide.

THE NEW TARIFF—MORE TAXES.

When the Whig leaders were seeking power in 1840, they promised, if elected, to reduce the burthens on the people; but on getting into power, one of their first acts at the Extra Session, was to increase these burthens;—and they are not even satisfied with this, but have again brought before the present Session of Congress another Tariff Bill to raise the taxes still higher. This new Tariff Bill not only violates the Compromise Act of 1833, in the most shameful manner, but proposes to bring back on the people the abominable protective policy of 1832, and to lay taxes not for the support of Government, but to fill the pockets of the great manufacturers.

This Bill as reported by the Whig Committee, proposes the following import duties, that is to make the people pay the following taxes, to wit: on *iron*, twenty-five dollars per ton; an *cut nails*, three cents per pound; on *wrough nails*, four cents per pound - on *salt*, ten cents per bushel; on *lead*, two and a; half cents per pound; on *brown sugar*, two cents per pound; on *lump* and *loaf sugar*, six cents per pound; on common *cotton shirting*, such as now sells at 8 to 12 cents per yard, the tax is to be six cents per square yard; on coarse *calicoes* or *prints*, seven and a half cents per yard; on *window glass* 8 by 10, per hundred square foot, two dollars and forty cents; on *woollen cloths*, of the quality *generally* used by the common people, forty per cent, that is, forty cents in the dollar.

For the purpose of throwing dust into the eyes of the farmers, the Bill further proposes the following impost duties, viz: on *beef* and *pork*, two cents per pound; on *bacon*, three cents per pound; on *butter*, five cents per pound; on *flour* 50 cents per 112 pounds; on *wheat*, twenty-five cents per bushel.

These are but a few of the new taxes the Whig leaders in Congress now propose to lay, but they are enough to show the people what is intended, and what they may expect if the Whigs continue in power. The object in imposing these taxes is, and the effect will be, to raise the prices on whatever the farmers have to buy, and to lessen the prices on whatever they have to sell.

Now, the Democrats do not object to paying taxes for the reasonable support of Government, but they are utterly opposed to paying taxes to enrich the manufacturers. A high duty on foreign goods necessarily raises the price of them, and enables the Northern manufactories to charge more for all they sell. Our forefathers in establishing the Constitution, intended to secure equal rights to all classes of the community, but this new Protective Tariff imposes high taxes on the cultivators of the soil, and mechanics, for the benefit of great capitalists, who have invested their millions in splendid manufacturing establishments: It is taxing the people generally for a few rich money-holders. Why should the farmers, mechanics, and other classes be taxed for the benefit of the manufacturers?

Besides the great injustice of the "protective policy," we object to it on another ground:—like the Banking system, it creates a *privileged* class of men in the country, and will eventually subvert the very nature of our Government itself. The Republican portoin of the Committee of Manufactures, in their report against these high duties, have taken this view of the qonuesti, and have furnished several striking examples of the effects of this system in England; there, it has made the *few* rich, and the *many* poor;—there the rich are very rich, and the poor are wretchedly poor. Let every friend of equal rights read and consider the following extract from the "Minority Report of the Committee on Manufactures," submitted to Congress on the 5th of May. 1842, pages 4 and 5.

"As evidence of the effect of this system upon the large landholders and upon the day laborer in England, we have only to turn to any newspaper of that country, which finds it way to this. As an instance nearest at hand, we give the following extract from an English paper, found in the National Intelligencer of the 19th instant:

"It is said that, by the death of the late Duke of Cleveland, his eldest son succeeds to £80,000 a year, of nearly $390,000: Lord William Pawlett has a legacy of £560,000 or more than $2,500,000; and Lord Harvey another of £440,000 or upwards of $2,000,000: there is a legacy of £200,000, or nearly of $1,000,000, to a grandson; the Dowager has the Yorkshire estates, the house in London, and an immense amount of plate, jewelry, and furniture. A large portion of the unentailed estates in Durham goes to one of his daughters. His Grace it is said, had £1,250,000, or about $6,000,000 in the 3½ per cent. consols, besides plate and jewellry to the value of £1,000,000.'"

"In the same paper we find the death of the Marquis of Hertford announced, with the remark that he died worth £2,000,000, or upwards of $9,000,000.

* * * * * *

"Now, let us view the reversed side of the picture. We extract the following, from the first paper at hand as a recent report. The cases stated are accompanied by others of like character, and are, no doubt, true representations of thousands and tens of thousands of cases in England, Scotland, and Ireland:

"'Let us peep into the report of the poor law Commissioners, that we may the better understand this new doctrine, which the humanity of Great Britain is about to engraft on the law of nations.

"'These commissioners visited the poor in their abodes of wretchedness, and the following are a few of the facts selected from their report:

"'One witness says: 'I am counted a good laborer, and when there is employment to be had I am seldom idle. * * * I am idle for about three months in the year, on an average. In the beginning of the summer I was idle for three weeks, one day after another. I had no provision. I sold every article in my house, rather than let my wife go out: you may be sure we eat the price of them very sparingly; at last, I sold the pot I had to boil my potatoes, and I walked out of the door myself, my wife and six children. We went off where we were not known, and begged.'

"'Another says: "I would engage to work at home every day in the year for eight pounds, without food or support of any kind.'

"'Another in answer to the question, do your family generaly use milk with their potatoes, says: 'Milk, sir! I solemnly declare, before my neighbors here, that I have been lying in my bed, having blister after blister on me, and did not drink a quart of milk, but eat potatoes and salt herrings, and had no drink but cold water. A great many of us would pray the Almighty take us off; it would be better for us than to live in our poverty and need.'"

Here, we have a sample of the effects of "Protective policy," and of unequal laws in England. We see the *priveleged* FEW, rolling in riches, wrung from the hard earnings of the MANY; we see them glittering in jewels, and feasting off of gold and silver plate, while the poor "eat potatoes, and salt herring." And yet, with all these things before them, the WHIG members of Congress, at this very time, are striving to fix this system on the American people.

Yes, at this very moment, they have a bill before Congress to establish, and make permanent the protective system on this country. It is a remarkable fact too, that they are doing this, at the very time when the British Govornment has abandoned it as a source of misery and suffering among her own people. The late arrivals from England bring the intelligence that the ministry have submitted to Parliament a plan to reduce the duties on all articles of foreign manufacture down to 20 per cent ad valorem—the precise amount agreed upon in the "Compromise Act" of 1833: While they are doing this, the *Whigs* in Congress are striving to *raise* our taxes up to the British standard previous to this move of the ministry. Thus the British are coming down to our rates, and our Whigs are *rising* up to the British rates. Strange, and extraordinary state of things!

The question is before the People;—as they value their rights, let them consider it well. If they want high taxes, let them continue the Whigs in power and they soon will have them to their hearts content; if they do not want them, let them rise in their might, imitate the example of their brethren in other States, turn them out of power, and put others in.

EXPENDITURES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The expenditures of the Government during the last year of Mr. Van Buren's administration amounted to a fraction more than 22 millions of dollars. Mr. Van Buren himself, and all his friends in Congress were anxious to reduce them still more, without doubt, if they had been continued in power, this would have been done.

The WHIG leaders during the campaign of 1840, declaimed loudly against these expenditures; they denounced them as extravagant, and promised, if elected, that they would at once bring down the expenses of the Government to 14 or 15 millions per year. Well, they were elected, and placed in power:—the question now is, have they fulfilled their promises? Have they brought the expenses down to 14 or 15 millions per year? We answer, no; they have neither done it, nor attempted to do it; but on the contrary, during the very first year of their power, they have *increased* the expenditures many millions;—thus falsifying all their pledges. During the campaign, they assured the people that 14 or 15 millions annually were enough to carry on the Government, and that they would require no more. Scarcely, however, were they seated in power, when their leader, Mr. Clay, Chairman of the Committee of Finance, declared, and afterwards reiterated the same in a Resolution,—that *twenty six millions of dollars* was the lowest sum with which the Government could be carried on. *Before* the election, they professed that 14 millions were sufficient; *after* the election, they required 26 millions.

Again, the Whig Tariff Committee on the 31st March, 1842, laid a report before Congress in defence of high taxes, from which we make the following extract:

"It is repeated, the precise amount required to carry on the Government is uncertain;—but in the opinion of the Committee a smaller sum than $26,000,000 or $27,000,000;—(twentw six or twenty seven millions) will not suffice for the ordinary expenditures."

Now, if the Whigs in Congress have so grossly violated their pledges as, in one year, to have increased the expenditures of the Government *twelve millions of dollars* beyond what they had promised, what may not be expected from them in a few years more, if they are continued in power? We leave the subject to the people, and shall proceed to

THE NEW NATIONAL DEBT.

When the Whigs were contending for power in 1840, they told the people that the Democrats had involved the Government in debt many millions of dollars,—some said *twenty*, some *thirty*, and some went as high as forty millions.

To ascertain the truth of the matter, the United States Senate at an early day in the present Session, directed the Secretary of the Treasury to report how much the Government did owe when Mr. Van Buren went out of office. The Secretary's answer is contained in Senate Document, No. 41, of the present Session.

He states that the only form in which any debt was contracted during Mr. Van Buren's term, was in the emission of Treasury notes, and that the amount of Treasury notes outstanding on the 3rd of March, 1841, was $6,507,361 54. This amount included about one million of Treasury notes taken up and in the hands of receivers, but not cancelled; thus showing the only debt against the Government when Mr. Van Buren went out of office, was $5,607,361, in outstanding Treasury notes. This could hardly be called a debt at all,—for these notes were receivable for Government dues, and were coming in.

Now, let us see what the *Whigs* have done as respects a public debt since they came into power.

During the Extra Setsion, they passed a law authorizing a loan of *twelve millions* of dollars.

During the present Session, they passed another act authoizing a further loan of *five millions* more, making *seventeen millions*. The same act authorizes the Government to *fund* on interest, all the outstanding Treasury notes, to the amount of $8,750,000; making a grand total of $25,750,000.

Thus when the Whigs received the Government they found it *clear of debt*, save the $5,607, 461 of outstanding Treasury notes

But in one year after the came into power, they authorized a funded permanent debt of *twenty five millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars!* and all this in time of profomd peace.

Surely, the Whigs must be acting on the maxim of the old Federal party, that a national debt is a National blessing, otherwise they would not have rushed into so large a debt in so short a period of time. Since they have managed in the course of one year to create a public debt of nearly 26 millions of dollars, what may we not expect in the three years to come if the people do not arrest them in their wild career of extravagance and prodigality? Let all who value their rights, and would not wish to see taxes and tariffs entailed on themselves and posterity, come to the rescue before it is too late.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Among the acts passed by the Federal party when formerly in power was a *Bankrupt law*.—The Republicans, were universally againt it, and as soon as they came into power, they *repealed* it.—Mark the analogy;—among the act passed by the whigs at the Extra Session, was the *Bankrupt law*. The Democrats are universally opposed to it, and as soon as they regain power they will, assuredly, repeal this most odious Law.

The Democrats are opposd to it because it is a gross violation of the obligations of contract which exists between debtor and creditor; and because it is demoralizing and corrupting in its influence on the community.

It is now known that this law was passed by a combination between its particular friends, and those who were in favor of distributing the proceeds of the public lands; one set who voted for it, went for plundering the Public Treasury, and the other set for defrauding honest creditors.

All who are in favor of repealing this most iniqitous law, should remember that it can only be done by turning out of power those who passed it, and who now advocate it.

DIVIDING OUT THE PROCEEDS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS—STATE DEBTS.

The Whigs at the Extra Session under the influence of Mr. Clay, passed a law to take from the public Treasury the money brought in by the sales of public Lands, and to give it away to the several States. This was done when the income of the Government was not sufficient to meet the expenditures, and of course doing so would create a still greater deficiency. How was this deficiency to be supplied! Why by taxes on the people—and, are the people willing to give away three millions of dollars annually, and then see themselves taxed to replace this amount in the Treasury? Are they willing to empty the Treasury by grants of this kind, and then by taxes and tariff to fill it again?

One of the arguments in favor of this Whig Law, is that a number of the States have become deeply involved in debt, and that Congress ought to help them by this grant of money. Is this justice? If other States act foolishly and run into debt, is it right to to tax the people of North Carolina, to pay their debt? Shall we be made to suffer for the folly and extravagance of other States? The Democrats say, let every State pay its own debts.

The people may thank the Democrats of North Carolina, that our State is now clear of debt; they always set their faces against Whig schemes for borrowing money to embark in wild plans of Internal Improvements; but for this, as bad off as the people now are, their condition would be ten times worse. Even with this escape, our people are suffering immensely from Whig policy and Whig misrule; and now, shall they submit to a tax of three millions annually to pay for the folly and extravagance of other States.

This abominable law, as well as the Tariff, and the plan to raise the expenditures of the Government up to 26 millions annually, are favorite projects of Henry Clay. He is now the Whig candidate for next President, and if elected, the people of North Carolina may expect to taste the bitter fruits of all these schemes.

Let the farmers and laboring classes take timely warning, before it is too late.

THE PRESENT TO MRS. HARRISON OF 25,000 DOLLARS.

One of the most objectionable of the acts passed by the Whigs at the late Extra Session, is the law making a *present* of *twenty-five thousand dollars* to Mrs. Harrison out of the Public Treasury. The Whigs all went for this law, the Democrats went against it.

As large as this sum is, we object to it less on account of the money, than as an evil example set in our Government; we fear it is the entering wedge of the British Pension system among us. In England, thousands of the nobility and Government favorites, receive Pensions for life out of the Public Treasury; and the people are ground down with heavy taxes to supply the means to pay them. Shall this system be introduced in our Government? Begin it once, and where will it stop?

Besides, why make a present to Mrs. Harrison more than any body else? She stood in no need of it—she was not suffering, she was already rich. Was it because she was a President's widow? If this be the reason, then hereafter the widow's of all Presidents may claim like presents; and if granted to the widows of Presidents, why not to the widows of all Public Officers—from the highest to the lowest?

Is it right, at a time when distress pervades the country.—when the Treasury is empty and new taxes have been laid, to fill it,—that the WHIGS should give away $25,000 of the people's money to one already rich, and far above want? Look through the land,—see how many poor widows there are toiling by day and night to support their helpless orphans—is it right to tax their salt, their morsel of sugar, and their coarse raiment, to raise 25,000 to be given away to a rich old Lady, who lives in a fine house, who owns splendid lands, and is surrounded with all the comforts of life? If this be right, then let the people applaud the WHIGS, and prepare for the British Pension system; if it be wrong, then unite and turn out of power a set of men, who, in their short career of recklessness, have already done more injury to the country than can be repaired in ten years to come.

THE VETO POWER.

The people ought not to shut their eyes to the efforts now making by Mr. Clay and his followers to change our Government by striking from the Constitution one of the greatest safe guards in it against Congressional usurpations,—we refer to the Veto Power. This clause in the Constitution was sanctioned by Washington, Madison, and all the other great Patriots who framed our Government; and afterwards when Washington, and Madison, were Presidents, both of them exercised it. No party or class of politicians ever found any fault with it, until it stood in the way of a United States Bank. But having defeated Mr. Clay and the Bank men in their schemes, they at once commenced war upon it, and continue to wage it with unmitigated vengeance. They seem to think if they can only abolish this part of the Constitution, that then they can go ahead. But will the people quietly stand by and see this vital feature in our Constitution sacrificed to an aspirant's ambition, or to Bank cupidity? To say nothing of the evils the Bank will bring upon the country, mark the other consequences that will follow. The Veto Power stands in the way of Mr. Clay and the Bank Whigs—they strike it from the Constitution. After awhile, some other clause will stand in the way of some other aspirant or reckless party;—they too will strike it out; and thus our sacred Constitution will go piece by piece until it will become entirely subverted, and our Republican form of Government changed to a Monarchy, or despotism. The Democratic party of North Carolina deprecate these assaults on the Constitution; we believe it to be an Instrument framed in wisdom, and patriotism;—under it, the American people have enjoyed many blessings; all we ask of the Whigs, or any other set of men, is to preserve it in letter and in spirit, pure and inviolate.

WHIG PROSCRIPTION.

When the Whig politicians were seeking power in 1840, they made a great out-cry against "proscription" they promised if they should get into power, to "proscribe proscription." They have kept this promise, like all their others. Never before under our Government have as many men been turned out of office for opinions sake as during the first four months of Whig power. They swept the country from Canada to Texas. Valuable officers, with large helpless families have been sent adrift, not for any fault, or neglect of duty, but merely because they were Democrats, and to make place for some hungry Whig who claimed his reward for party services. Let the people contrast these *practices* of the Whig leaders, with their promises in 1840, and answer—are they right?

THE AFFAIRS OF OUR OWN STATE.

In the political revolution of 1840, the WHIGS obtained the ascendency of the Legislature of North Carolina, and elected their candidate for Governor.

We regret that the limits of this address, will not allow a full examination into the affairs of our own State. It would be well, however, for the Democratic candidates for the next Legislature to bring these affairs before the people;—let them procure the Journals of the last Legislature, and read from them to the people; there they will see WHIG policy, Whig extravagance, Whig proscription fully exemplified. Never before in North Carolina has there been such a reckless, extravagant, and proscriptive Legislature. Scores of hungry *politicians* in the Legislature and out of it, were there scrambling for the crumbs of office. Many received their reward;—some of them who were put in office, are wholly incompetent to discharge the duties, and thereby the public interests have suffered. Others are now enjoying the "spoils," and mixing up their official duties with Whig politics—both Federal and State,—trying to convince the people that the Bankrupt Law—the Tariff—the National Debt—the extravagant appropriations of Congress—the grant to Mrs. Harrison—the Bank doings—all, all are right.

Let the people consider these things and judge whether they are right, whether they meet their approval or their condemnation.

PROMISES *contrasted with* PRACTICES.

The people should keep in mind the promises of the Whig leaders in 1840, and contrast them with their *performances* in 1841-'42. They *then* told the people that the Democratic administration had brought the "hard times" on the country, and they promised if Gen. Harrison should be elected, that a great change would soon take place, that property would increase in value, that prices would rise, money become plenty, and general prosperity spread over the land. The people placed confidence in these promises, and elected Gen. Harrison and put the Whigs in power;—the question now is, have they verified their promises? All know that they have not. Money is scarcer, prices lower, distress more general, times harder now than when the Whigs came into power. The people then have been disappointed and deceived, and their deceivers can make no satisfactory excuse for it. One of two things is certain; at the time they made their promises they either believed what they promised, or they did not believe it. If they believed that they could do what they said, then the result proves that they were wholly ignorant of the real causes of the distresses of the country, and like ignorant physicians were prescribing in the dark at a venture; but if they did *not* believe that they could perform their promises, then they acted the part of hypocrites, and wilfully designed to deceive the people. Let them take either horn of the dilemma. If they believed it, then they have proven themselves to be too *ignorant* to be further trusted. If they did *not* believe it, then they have shown themselves to have been hypocrites, wilfully making false promises to deceive.

But some of them attempt to excuse themselves by laying the blame on Gen. Harrison's death, that is, at the door of Providence. This excuse will not bear a moment's examination. It is true, as Senator Mangum says, that "the vengeance of Heaven" fell on the man whom they had elected as President, but this did not destroy the power of the majority in Congress; they still hold the sway there, and, save in one instance, passed what laws they pleased. But if the President was removed by death, the second man of their choice yet lives; and if he has not done all they wished him to do, who is to blame? This can be no excuse for *them*—*they* elected him.

Is it however fair, and honest in the Whig leaders, to place the blame of their own misdeeds, on Mr. Tyler? In what way has he deceived them? He has done everything they desired, save one—he has signed every Bill they passed except the charter for a new Bank;—the Bankrupt Bill—the Tariff Bill—the Distribution Bill, the present to Mrs. Harrison—the Appropriation Bills—the loan Bills—all, every one—he has signed for them; and he only refused to sign a Bill on one measure—a United States Bank; and he did this on the ground that he now believes and always did believe that such a Bill Bill is unconstitutional, and that he could not sign it without being guilty of *perjury*. They knew before the election that Mr. Tyler believed a United States Bank to be unconstitutional, and yet they elected him; and now denounce him becuase he will not *perjure* himself! Is this the morality of the Whig party? But is there any truth in what they say, that a United States Bank would have brought about all the good times, they so lavishly promised? Is it true that the prosperity and happiness of this Country depends on Congress' chartering a Bank—on Congress' *giving the privilege* to a few rich men to speculate on the public money, to discount on it, to loan it out, and grow richer on it? If this be so, as the Whigs would make the people believe, then indeed the prosperity of this country hangs on a slender thread; not on a wise Government, not on the morality, and industry of the people, not even on Providence, but on a Bank in the hands of a few money changers, and stock-speculators. The very idea is degrading to the Government and the American people.

If Tyler had consented to perjure himself, it is very easy to show that the new Bank, so far from making times better, would have increased the general distress. In the first place, the wealthy men who may have taken stock in this Bank, would have had to collect their money before they could place it in the Bank. This operation would have given rise to thousands of law suits, and to sheriffs' sales without number. In the next place, the new Bank in order to make way for itself would have pressed the local Banks, and this would have forced them to press their debtors in order to sustain themselves. Who among the people owing any debts at all could have stood up under this double fire from the rich man on one side, and the Banks on the other?—distress and ruin would have swept over the land. If Mr. Tyler then, has received the curses of the Whig leaders for refusing to perjure himself, he ought to receive the thanks and the blessings of the people, for his honesty, and firmness in refusing to sign the fatal Bill.

Freemen of North Carolina:—In August next you will be called upon to approve, or condemn the acts of the men in power, as well as those in the State, as in the Federal Government. In every County you will find candidates offering for the Legislature, some advocating, and some disapproving of the Whig measures; *that is*—the Bankrupt law—the new Taxes—the extravagant expenditures

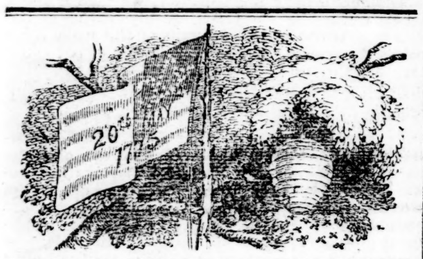
of Government—the grant to Mrs. Harrison, the Distribution of the people's money, and all the rest. The only way you can show whether you approve or condemn these measures, is by voting for, or against those who defend them.

You, also, have before you, two distinguished men, as candidates for the office of Governor; one of them, the present Governor, Mr. Morehead, in the contest of 1840, rushed into all the delusions and revelries of the campaign—he promised you better times—he promised if the Whigs should be elected, *retrenchment* and *reform*, from the palace to the kitchen, in the Federal and State Government; *he has failed in all his pledges*;—he, himself, as Chief Magistrate, has been guilty of the very things with which he accused others, and so strenuously condemned; thus, like all the leaders of this party, *professing* one thing and *practicing* another.

The other canidate is LOUIS D. HENRY, of Fayetteville,—a man of superior talents, of great experience in life, and with a private character above all suspicion. He began the world poor, but by honest industry, and good management, he has redered his circumstances in life easy and comfortable.

In the memorable contest of 1840, he had the wisdom to foresee what Whig promises would end in, and he had firmness to warn the people against false delusions. What he *porfesses* he *practices*.

These are the candidates before you, which will you choose? Will you take the man, who once already has deluded you with false promises—who practices in his own conduct what he condemned in others, and whose leaders have falsified every pledge they ever made to the people? Or, will you take Louis D. Henry, a REPUBLICAN, not barely in name, but in principle and practice? It is for you to choose:—may the result prove that the Freemen of North Carolina are not behind their brethren of other States in understanding their rights, and in vindicating them at the polls.



JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1842.

Democratic Republican Nominations:
FOR GOVERNOR,
Louis D. Henry, of Fayetteville.

STATE LEGISLATURE.
For the Senate—JOHN WALKER.
Commons—JOHN KIRK,
DR. JOS. W. ROSS,
CALEB ERWIN.

For Sheriff—THOMAS N. ALEXANDER.
Election the 1st Thursday (4th day) of August next.

PARAPHRASED FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

☞ The candidates now before the people for Governor are, LOUIS D. HENRY, a Democratic Republican, and JOHN M. MOREHEAD, a Federal Whig.

A *Democratic Republican* means one who goes for equal rights, the liberty of the People, and the Rights and Union of the States.

A Federal Whig means one who is *on the outside*, for the people, and *on the inside*, for himself. Or, who is for the People *before* the election, and for himself afterwards.

Which will the People choose?

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Washington Temperance Society of Mecklenburg has made ample arrangements for celebrating in a spirited manner the approaching anniversary of our National Declaration of Independence. An oration will be delivered by the President of the Society, F. H. McDOWELL, Esq., and the Declaration read by Dr. CHARLES J. FOX A fine Dinner has been contracted for, at which all spirituous liquors will be excluded. We anticipate from the festivities of the day a great intellectual and convivial feast; and we hope our brother Washingtonians from the surrounding country, who have been officially invited by the Society, will honor the day and the Society with their presence. We are also requested to invite all who wish to participate in a celebration of this national Jubilee on principles in accordance with the refined and reformed spirit of the age, to come and partake with us.

THE ADDRESS

To the people of North Carolina from the Democratic Convention at Salisbury, will be found in our columns to-day. The Democracy of our State owe much to the author of this address—for our political conflicts have rarely called forth so able, clear, and forcible a document. We hope it will be circulated far and wide over the State, and that men of all parties will read it attentively. Such as were led away by the profuse and fair promises of the Federla leaders in 1840, and who are now honestly seeking the truth, cannot rise from a perusal of this add ress, we think, without a determination to renounce a party whose whole course has been marked by fraud, duplicity, faithlessness, extravagance and corruption.

Remarkable Occurrence.—Death by Lightning.—A free colored man by the name of *Foster*, was killed by a stroke of lightning in the vicinity of this Town on Thursday evening last. He was lying in bed, with his wife on one arm and a child on the other, and while *he* was instantly killed, neither the woman or child was at all injured.

Rich Goldmine.—Probably the richest Goldmine ever found in this country has recently been discovered in Georgia, on a tract of land belonging to the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN of South Carolina. A company of scientific gentlemen recently visited the mine to test its qualities; and out of ten quarts of the ore, they obtained six hundred pennyweights of Gold. And in one day's operations, the company collected *one thousand four hundred and sixty-three* pennyweights of pure Gold. They say, in digging the vein, which grew richer as they progressed, pieces of Gold from a half to two inches and a half in length fell out.

Suicide.—A young man by the name of *Samuel Kennedy*, residing in Laurens District, S. C., recently went into the woods and shot himself with a gun—cause, derangement produced by religious excitement.

A CAP MADE TO FIT THEMSELVES.

The great Whig Convention at Raleigh in October, 1840, commenced their address to the people of North Carolina as follows:

"*We declare the leaders of the party in power unworthy of the confidence of a free People:*

"*Because they have violated every pledge they have given to the nation.*"

This language, though hurled *then* at the Democratic party, applies *now* with irresistible force to the very men and the very party who uttered it. If we had been straining our invention to state, in a few words, the grounds upon which we at this time advocate a change of men both in the National and State Governments, we could not do it better than by copying this passage in the address of the Whigs themselves.

Have not the leaders of the Whig party violated every pledge made to the nation before they came into power? What were those pledges?

1st. That they would reduce the expenditures of the Government to an economical standard—according to the pledge of Mr. *Clay*, to about sixteen millions of dollars.

How have they redeemed this pledge? By increasing the expenditures from about *twenty-two and a half millions*, under Van Buren, to *twenty-six and a half millions.*

2d. That they would create no public debt in time of peace. They have redeemed this pledge by creating a public debt in less than one year of near *twenty-three millions of dollars.*

3d. They promised to lower the taxes on the people, and increase the wages of the laborer. They have redeemed this promise by nearly doubling the taxes, and by reducing about one-third the wages of some of the laborers in the Government employ, and by discharging from work thousands of others.

4th. They promised to "proscribe proscription"—to turn no man out of office because he differed with them in political views: and to appoint no man to office as a reward for partisan services, or whose moral integrity was not beyond question. They have redeemed this pledge, by turning out of office in one year more men for opinion's sake, than all removed during the whole twelve years of previous Democratic reign; and by appointing to highly responsible offices men of the most abandoned moral character, solely and openly as a reward for partisan services—*vide*, the "Buck-eye Blacksmith," Bela Badger, and James B. Glentworth.

5th. They denounced the practice of issuing Treasury Notes by Government as unconstitutional and as converting the Government into a great dangerous Banking-shop, promising to put down this system of paper issues. They redeemed this promise by issuing millions of Treasury Notes.

6th. They promised to relieve the country from the heavy pecuniary embarrassments under which it labored, to restore confidence and prosperity, to make money plenty, raise the price of the laborer's produce and the price of property. How have these promises been redeemed? The numerous Sheriff's and constable's sales, property selling at one-fourth its value, the ruinously low price of cotton, bacon, and every species of domestic produce, and the almost utter impossibility of getting *money* for anything the farmer and laborer have to sell, can answer this question.

7th. They promised to perserve sacredly the inviolability of contracts and to guard scrupulously the public morals. See how these promises were redeemed: By the passage of a Bankrupt Law wiping out millions of debts by a mere secret oath, setting the debtor free from his contracts at his own will and pleasure, holding out inducements to fraud and false swearing, thus corrupting the very fountain public morals.

We might extend the catalogue of broken Whig promises; but we think enough has been stated to show that the leaders of the party in power are unworthy the confidence of a free People:

"*Because they have violated every plegde they made to the nation.*"

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL

Has passed both Houses of Congress, and only awaited the signature of the President, at our last dates from Washington, to become a law. We had hoped from the previous action of the House, that the very objectionable features of this Bill would have been changed before it was permitted to become a law. As the Bill went to the Senate from the House, the ratio of representation was fixed at 50,179, with the odious and unconstitutional clause commanding the States to District themselves. The Senate amended the Bill, by changing the only good feature in it, the small ratio, to 70,680, adding a provision that where a State had a surplus amounting to more than a moiety of the ratio, she should be entitled to an additional member. Thus amended, the Bill came back to the House; and a motion to concur in the Senate's amendments was promptly rejected—afterwards reconsidered, and the Senate Bill finally adopted by a vote of 113 to 103.

We said we had hoped this Bill would have been amended before it became a law. We are opposed to so large a ratio, although it was voted for by most of the Southern Democratic Senators, and by several of our leading friends in the Houee. It is removing the representative too far from his constituents; it is reversing the order of nature, as our population is increasing to decrease the number of our representatives in the popular branch of the national Legislature. We believe that a House of 300 members will transact as much business, in as short a space of time, with as much order and dignity, as a House of 223 members. It is an innovation upon the old established order of things, and if for no other reason, we would oppose it on that ground.

But the most odious feature of the law, is that clause forcing the District system on the States. We are in favor of the District, in preference to the General Ticket System of electing members of Congress;—but the States themselves are the rightful judges of this matter. This clause of the law we believe clearly unconstitutional. The power given to Congress on the subject is clearly a contingent power, to be used only in case a State should neglect or refuse to elect her members of Congress. Several States, in their acts ratifying the Federal Constitution, seeing the danger from this power, interposed provisos explaining the extent of this grant of power, and limiting its exercise to such a contingency as we have above stated. There can be no doubt that this clause in the Apportionment Bill, if sanctioned by the President, will bring more than one of the States in direct conflict with the General Government. The Governor of Georgia, in a letter on the subject, declares the unalterable determination of that State to adhere to the General Ticket System; and Senator LINN of Missouri, said as much for that State while the Bill was before the Senate. It is to be deplored on this ground.

The clause giving a representation to fractions, is clearly unconstitutional, and will probably be the means of defeating the whole Bill, as may be seen by the following from the *Globe*. Oh, for another *Veto!*

"*Heading Captain Tyler.*—We have heretofore adverted to what seemed to be the policy of the Whigs,—that of sending bills to Mr. TYLER against which he was fully committed, and thus lay him under the necessity of using the veto, or incurring the imputation of inconsistency. We have given what seemed to be an instance of this, in the temporary revenue bill, which has gone to the Senate, and which violates the compromise, and also the condition on which the land distribution bill was passed,

"We have now to point to another instance of the same policy: that of the mandamus and fractional representation bill—sometimes called the apportionment bill—now passed both Houses, and which has gone to Mr. TYLER, with the same clause in it for which General WASHINGTON vetoed the apportionment bill of 1790, and against which Mr. TYLER voted *seven* times, on yeas and nays, in the Senate of the United States in the session of 1841 and 1832. Mr. Tyler then voted against the fractional representation in every form in which it could be presented; and in such company as TAZEWELL, TROUP, WHITE, KING, FORSYTH, MANGUM, &c., and against Mr. WEBSTER, who was then an advocate for fractional representation. It was then opposed on constitutional grounds in the Senate, and finally defeated in that body by the Senate's receding from its amendment. On the question of receding in the Senate, moved by Judge WHITE, the vote was 26 to 19, Mr. Tyler being where General WASHINGTON and his cabinet were—against the fractional representation. He now has the same question to pass upon again, coupled with another—that of the mandate to the States to district themselves.

"In our view, however, the great point—the interference of Congress with the mode of elections, and by an unconstitutional attempt to command the Legislatures of the States—is the most obnoxious feature of the late measure. The number of Representatives was a question of expediency, which was viewed in different aspects by persons of the same party, operated upon by various local considerations. The mandate to the States—in some cases involving a disfranchisement for not performing an impossibility, and in all the same result, should the local Legislatures refuse what Congress has no right to command—is the most high-handed act of Federal oppression on record."

OUT AT LAST.

Mr. *Johnson* of Maryland, a prominent Whig leader, has given notice of his intention to introduce into Congress a proposition that the General Government assume the payment of all the State debts. And as a sort of prelude to this movement, we see that the head-partners of three of the most extensive banking and stock-jobbing houses in London arrived in this country by the last British steamer. These men own a large amount of these State debts, probably together with Lord Ashburton, who is now at Washington the special British Minister to settle our difficulties with Great Britain, they own at least three-fourths of the two hundred millions of State Stocks held in England. Are not these occurrences enough to alarm the country—at least that portion of it like North Carolina, owing no State debt?

The Whigs stoutly denied before they were put in power, that they were in favor of an assumption of the State debts by the General Government;—and now we see what their leaders are at. Governor *Morehead* and the leading Federalists in our State are no doubt just as much in favor of this measure as their political friends elsewhere;—and before voting for them the people ought to make them show their hands:—the people ought to know whether these men are in favor of taxing the people of North Carolina to pay the debts owing to British bankers by the people of other States. We tell the people, the Whig leaders everywhere are all in favor of this measure at heart, but where it is unpopular, as in this State, they say nothing about it. The Distribution law was intended for that purpose; but that being a mere *bite* among the bankers, it is now proposed to raise the two hundred millions from the people by taxes. Let the people recollect this when they go to vote for Governor.

Foreign News.—A late arrival at New York, brings news of two attempts to assassinate the Queen of England. She was fired at by a fellow with a pistol, while riding out in an open barouche with Prince Albert, but escaped uninjured. On a previous occasion, as their carriage was passing the street, the same man attempted to fire at her, but his pistol snapped. Immediately aler the second attempt he was arrested.

The news from India is still very unfavorable to the maintenance of British power and dominion in that quarter of the world.

Monroe Edwards, the great forger, has been tried in New York and found guilty on one indictment. Several more are yet to be tried. It is thought he will be punished to the exten of the law—five year's imprisonment at hard labor in the State prison.

The Western Carolinian gves Whiggery a hard shot. The Whig papers have been saying that as the Democrats oppose the Bankrupt Law, no member of that party ought to avail himself of its provisions. The Carolinian replies, that if the Whigs will agree to pay all the taxes to be raised by the new Whig Tariff, the Democrats will freely give up all right to the privileges of the Bankrupt Law. This is no more than fair.

Saltonstall's Tariff Bill—the new Whig tax—has been taken up in the House. We noticed this abominable scheme of robbery not long since; and we now regret to hear that there is a probability of its passing Congress. How close this new "Bill of Abominations" should make the old Nullifiers of the South stick to Clay and Whiggery! Did such men think when they were voting with the Whigs in 1840, that they were voting for a protective Tariff, the most oppressive ever heard of?

The Federalists of Georgia lately held a State Convention, at which they nominated Henry Clay for President, and the following gentlemen for Congress: Messrs. Gamble, King, and Habersham, (members of the present Congress,) and Messrs R. H. Wild, A. R. Wright, A. H. Kenan, A. H. Chappel, and P. H. Smead.

The Democratic State Convention met at Milledgeville on the 20th. Col. Spalding of McIntosh, was appointed President. A Committee was appointed to report a Ticket for Congress, but no nomination had been made at our latest dates.

The Federal papers of our State are boasting most immoderately of what they call the great "victory" Morehead obtained over Henry at Fayetteville. The people begin to understand this game of the Federalists too well for it to have any other effect than to disgust. Boasting and blustering is a cardinal article in the creed of all Federalists; and it is as natural for them to fly to this resort in a political contest, as it is for the sow to return to her wallowing in the mire.

The Cars made their first trip through from Columbia to Charleston on the 20th instant—carrying the mail, passengers and freight.

The Raleigh Register says rumors are rife at Washington of an eruption in the Cabinet. The country would rejoice to see two or thee members of it get their walking papers.

From the North Carolinian.

THE GREAT MEETING.

The great meeting, (to which all eyes have been turned, within the last few weeks,) between the two candidates for Governor, Louis D. Henry, the *Democrat*, and John M. Morehead, present *whig* Governor, took place at the Town Hall, at 11 o'clock on Tuesday last. The speaking commenced at 11 o'clock, each candidate to speak two hours, in turn, and closed at near half past nine o'clock. Mr. Henry speaking 5 hours and ten minutes, and Gov. Morehead 5 hours and 25 minutes! Never before did we see a political audience so chained to their speakers—never did we see a more respectful and respectable audience. It appears to us that had the candidates talked till day break, not one man would have left his place. The whole space around, as far as the voice of the speaker could be distinctly heard, was covered with people! People not only from Cumberland, but from all the adjoining counties, as we understand.

That Mr. Morehead is an able man we do not deny. That he is just the man to use *electioneering slang*, we do deny; but that as an eloquent and vivid speaker, we do not deny that he is equal to Mr. Henry; or that he is superior to him as an able and acute debater, and we beg those who heard the discussion to remember that Mr. Henry *was laboring under disease.* And further, we are told by two honorable men, whose names can be given if necessary, that Gov. Morehead said in their hearing that if that was Mr. Henry when *sick*, he should hate to meet him when he was *in health!* We consider this proof from the highest source of Mr. Morehead's conscious inferiority.

We shall not tax our space, nor the patience of our readers with giving a notice of the argument of the candidates, because a friend has done that for us in another column of this paper; but what we must do is, to notice some of the gross perversions of the Observer's review; but we consider it due to *truth* and to fairness, that such should not go to the world unrefuted, uncorrected—unexposed—uncensured.

Mr. Henry received quite as much, if not more applause from the "auditory" than Mr. Morehead. Notwithstanding Mr. Henry was in no plight to be humorous; for all know that when Mr. H. was well, he never made a speech but abounded in humor that made the sides of his audience tell; all know who have heard him, that he has the perfect command of his audience; he can chain them in breathless silence, or he can split their sides with laughter; yet one to read the Observer would think that Mr. Henry was listened to with cold indifference, and that Mr. Morehead gained a splendid "victory" over him; that like a game cock he grounded him and stood crowing upon his breast. We *pity* the man that could let his *personal* feelings towards Mr. Henry thus lead him from the *truth.*

The Observer pretends to give the outlines of the debate, but all he gives is what Mr. Morehead said to repel some charges Mr. Henry had made, *without giving one word, correctly, of what Mr. Henry did say or did charge.* We will make one single instance, (and they are all alike) of his unfairness: Mr. Henry charged that every man on the Literary Board is a Whig. Well, Mr. Morehead said he did not proscribe the Democrats, for they staid there 6 or 8 months after he took possession, but when the places became vacant by resignation, he appointed all whigs; well that is exactly what is charged: that *now* the moneys under the control of the Literary Board are under the control of whigs *exclusively*, and not only whigs, but whigs of the most objectionable character, whig orators, and whig Editors. Mr. Gales is said to be Bankrupt; the Governor did not deny it.

Mr. Henry, too, might have asked Mr. Morehead how he could feel safe in sitting under the roof of that house, after repeating, in the selfsame spot in 1840, "Ogle's omnibus of lies" to the people of North Carolina; after telling them in 1840 of the "royal magnificence" of the President's House, and the next spring the whig party gave $6000 to buy more furniture for the same house! Mr. Henry might have asked him if he was not afraid the very walls would fall in and crush him, and thus punish him as some others have been punished by Providence (according to the whig Mr. Mangum) for uttering those base falsehoods; but Mr. Henry spared him, much to our disappointment. He has since said that he was in such pain nearly all the time, except when highly excited, that he could not collect his thoughts.

Gov. Morehead shewed that he did not spend the $3000 dollars appropriated, but he did not shew that all the repairs contemplated by the Committee were made. No; because they contemplated a new roof and the walls to be fixed; but the old roof is yet on, not a new shingle on it, and the *old props to keep the walls up are there yet!* Is there any economy in letting public buildings go to wrack in this way? Is anything saved by it?

With regard to the $300 Mr. Henry made by demanding good money from the Government for his pay for services, the following letter will put that matter to rest satisfactorily to all:

Correspondence of the Standard.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1842.

DEAR SIR: I have examined into the matter of Mr. Henry's letter to the Secretary of State, and into the charge of his having received damages on a protested Government draft for his salary. The letter I have thought a thing too trifling for notice. The charge that Mr. Henry had collected damages from the Government was a matter of more weight. I state, on the authority of the Auditor charged with accounts of this kind, "*that Louis D. Henry has only received from the Government of the United States the precise compensation which the law allowed him.*" And I state, on my own authority, that the account as stated in the Register, by the writer who signs himself "One of the People," to wit:

"Salary	$5,000
"Damages	300
"Cost of Protest, &c.	4 31
	$5,304 31" is FALSE!

Having made this examination, as an an act of justice to Mr. Henry, you are at liberty to make what disposition of this letter you see fit.

Yours,

On the subject of Internal Improvements, too, the Observer has given what Mr. Morehead said, but none of Mr. Henry's explanations, or what he said, correctly.

The Observer says "the Governor *extorted* from Mr. Henry the admission that he was in favor of a U. S. Bank, up to the veto message in July 1832." This we pronounce false, utterly false. Mr. Henry said in his *first reply*, that up to 1832 he was for the Bank, and *never since*; so that no admission was *extorted*—it was not attempted to be concealed.—What Mr. Henry did say, and he said it willingly and cheerfully, was, that he did not oppose the Bank of the United States until the year 1832, when the veto message of Gen. Jackson and other documents satisfied him of the unconstitutionality of the Bank and its vile corruptions. The Editor of the Observer *as a politician*, (whatever he may be as a *man*) is *unfair*—is reckless of *truth*—and will stoop to a dirty act for a party end. The Editor of the Carolinian dislikes to be thus plain, but if politicians will lie in this way, he feels that it is due to his party and to his candidate that such statements shall not go to the world without meeting the censure they deserve. The Observer says, too, in the same paragraph, in answer to Mr. Morehead's question, whether he did not know that the U. S. Bank, was breaking down the N. C. Banks, in 1827-8, said "y-e-s he did know that!" Mr. Henry said no such thing. What Mr. Henry did reply was, that such was the rumor, and that he only knew it as a rumor—and not even in that way to the extent which future development shewed.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

On the outside of to-day's paper our readers will find an article headed "A brief review of the present position of the Republican party," which we took from the selected matter of the South Carolinian, not credited to any paper or periodical.—Wherever the article came from, it is an excellent one, the tone, spirit and sentiment of which we approve. Its short ketch of the political history of the Union for the last nine years is admirably correct, and the application of the moral of the sketch is equally good. We recommend it therefore to the serious attention of our readers. The conclusion to which the writer comes in relation to the course that ought to be adopted by the Republican party, in the next Presidential contest, is that part to which we, however, wish more particularly, at this time to allude.

* * * * But we believe the time will have arrived in 1843, when circumstances will call upon the Republican party to call from its ranks their strongest man, and that man we believe will be JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Some may be surprised at our expressing this belief, but we have formed this belief not idly, nor without reason: We have a better opportunity, perhaps, than many of our friends of forming a correct opinion of the progress of public sentiment, from the fact, that from a dozen to twenty exchange papers a day pass under our eye. We know that, in 1832, an impression for a while prevailed, that Mr. Calhoun, in the furtherance of his own personal ambition, was ready to sacrifice the Union on the altar of self interest, and break into fragments that sacred legacy of our forefathers. But when the compromise was readily acceded to by him, when the heat of party excitement began to subside, and men began to reflect more coolly upon the cause which produced the great division of the Democratic party, the principles upon which it rested and the results that might have sprung from it, prejudice gradually began to give way to reason, and it began to be admitted that John C. Calhoun, in the South Carolina contest, stood upon the broad Democrat doctrine of "State Rights" As to the remedy for violation of that principle and the breach of that doctrine, there was a difference of opinion which it would be folly now to revive. Since that time, however, the services of Mr. Calhoun in behalf of correct principles, his vast intellectual powers, his minute acquaintance with the true theory of our Government, his extensive information in financial and commercial statistics, his speeches in Congress, in which he so often and so signally displayed his unrivalled powers of argument, united with a courtesy of demeanor, that is the same to all, high and low, rich and poor, a forbearance of manner extended to each, whether friend or enemy, and a dignity of character which, in the warmth of debate, he never forgets; all these when taken in connection with their recollection of his long previous services and his former popularity, have lately begun to take a deep hold on the public mind, of which the public press has in various instances and in various parts of the country given strong evidence.

We know no man in the wide limits of this Republic, even apart from those considerations referred to above, whom we would more willingly see President of this Union, than the distinguished son of South Carolina. A statesman of the most comprehensive character, he is yet plain, simple and unaffected in his habits and possesses a moral character upon the purity of which neither private malevolence nor public hatred, individual slander, nor the virulence of party antipathy, has ever dared to put a stain.

DIFFICULTIES WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

We copy the following article from the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times of Saturday.

"There is every reason to believe that the long pending disputes between Great Britain and the United States, on various points of national interest, are likely to be settled in the most satisfactory and amicable manner. Lord Ashburton is now in full conference at Washington City, with the Commissioners appointed to treat with him, on the part of the States of Maine and Massachusetts, relative to the North-Eastern Boundary question. It is not definitely known what are the terms of compromise, but agreement of some kind has been had. The territory of Maine may be divided, or all that which is held in dispute may be purchased from Maine by the British Government. Bennett's Herald hints that one part of the arrangement of this settlement of difficulties will be to allow the free navigation of the Mississippi on the part of Great Britain, and the St. Lawrence and St. Johns, on the part of the United States.

Married,

In this County, on the 23d instant, Mr. *William Erwin*, of York District, S. C., to Miss *Pamelia*, daughter of John McDowell, Esq.; Also, on the 21st instant, by Wm. Boyles, Esq., Mr. *John W. Faires* to Miss *Catharine Hoover.*

☞ **The final Examination of the** Senior Class in Davidson College, will be held on Friday the first day of July next.

May 31, 1842. 64...

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust from John Sloan to me, I will *on the 4th Monday of July next*, at the Court House in Charlotte, expose to public sale, about Twenty Acres of WOOD LAND lying about a mile and a half from Charlotte;—also, the undivided interest of the said Sloan in the Lemons gold mine Tract. Terms of sale made known at the time.

NAT. W. ALEXANDER, Trustee.

June 28, 1842. 68...

Notice.

THE Boad of Commissioners for building a Court-house are urgently requested to meet in Charlotte, *on Saturday, the 16th of July next.* As business of great importance will come before the Board, it is earnestly hoped that every member without fail will be present.

STEPHEN FOX, Chairman.

June 25, 1842.

POETRY.

A HUSBAND TO A WIFE.

When all around grew drear and dark,
And Reason half withheld her ray—
And Hope but shed a dying spark
Which more misled my lonely way;

In the deep midnight of the mind,
And that the eternal strife of heart,
When dreading to be deem'd too kind,
The weak despair—the cold depart;

When Fortune changed and Love fled far,
And Hatred's shafts flew thick and fast,
Thou wert the solitary star
Which rose and set not to the last.

Oh! blest be thine unbroken light!
That watch'd me as a seraph's eye,
And stood between me and the night,
For ever shining sweetly nigh.

And when the cloud upon us came,
Which strove to blacken o'er thy ray—
Then purer spread its gentle flame,
And dash'd the darkness all away.

Still may thy spirit dwell on mine,
And teach it what to brave or brook—
There's more in one word of thine,
Than in the world's defied rebuke.

Thou stood'st, as stands a lovely tree,
That still unbroke, though gently bent,
Still waves with fond fidelity
Its boughs above a monument.

The winds might rend—the skies might pour,
But there thou wert—and still would'st be
Devoted in the stormiest hour
To shed thy weeping leaves o'er me.

But thou and thine shalt know no blight,
Whatever fate on me may fall;
For heaven in sushine will requite
The kind—and thee the most of all

Then let the ties of baffled love
Be broken—thine will never break;
Thy heart can feel—but will not move;
Thy soul, though soft, will never shake

And these, when all was lost beside,
Were found and still are fix'd in thee—
And bearing still a breast so tried,
Earth is no desert—ev'n to me.

"*Discharge of Laborers at the Navy Yard.*—We regret to hear that all the laborers at the navy-yard were discharged at 12 o'clock yesterday with but a few hours' notice. This measure has become necessary in consequence of the course of Congress in cutting down a large amount of the appropriations necessary for the service of the navy, and indispensable to carry it on. The President and his Administration are anxious to put the country in a state of defence; but the locofocos, who are for making capital, have combined to defeat this measure."
N. Y. Express.

Can impudence go further? With a Whig majority of *fifty* in the House of Representatives, and an emphatic majoriy in the Senate, can impudence go further, we say, than the attempt of the Express to hold the Democratic party responsible for the procedings in Congress? Does Boody Brooks really think that the people will be deceived by such statements? Better go to North Bend, Mr. Brooks—to North Bend, sir. Your impositions are at an end—your humbugs have exploded—your promises are all *proved* false and treacherous. Who deluded these 400 men at the navy-yard into the belief that, if they voted for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," they would receive "two dollars a day and roast beef?" Who promised the country "better times" if old Tip and Ty were elected? Who declared that, if Van Buren was re-elected, the fate of the laboring classes would be to get but "*ten cents a day and bean soup*" for food? Master Brooks, the *people* have not forgoten these things, and will not if you have. You have the Goverment—you have a clear majority of 50 in Congress—you have effected the "change"—opened the "new set of books," and what is the result? 400 laborers of our navy-yard flung out of employment—300 discharged from the philadelphia navy-yard, and a greater degree of suffering exists throughout the country than was ever before known! Thus are your Whig principles exemplified—thus your promises have proved as idle as the wind.—*New Era.*

A PARSON WELL PAID.

"Taking the Cash.—The income of the Archbishop of Canterbury is stated to be £41,000 a year, which makes £788 9s. 2d. per week, $112 6s. 6d. per day, and £4 13s. 6d. per hour, reckoning 24 hours to the day."

This is at the rate of about one hundred dollars for every three hours of breath the Archbishop draws. What a charge for working his own lungs, and living! If we deduct for his sleeping *eight hours*—for his eating *four hours*—(and this is very little; for a high-feeding Englishman usually sits four hours at his dinner-table)—for exercise and recreation *four hours*—it would take our parson the remainder of his four-and-twenty hours to receive and count his cash, without leaving him a minute to say his prayers. Archbishops, however, manage money and divine matters for the most part by deputy, and in this way gain time for many little secular employments, which we have not taken into our estimate of occupations which cost the people so dear.

Contracting Disease.—At Worcester, Mass., on the 28th ult., Mr. Samuel Harrington, aged 50 years, an undertaker, and his wife Nancy, both died of erysipelas' contracted by Mr. H. from a corpse which he assisted in laying out on the 23d April. A daughter very narrowly escaped death from the same cause. While adjusting the head of the corpse in the coffin, he got erysipelas matter from the deceased person into a slight cut in the ball of one of his thumbs made with a glass a few days previous. Shortly after he experienced a sensation of heat and smarting in the thumb, and very soon erysipelas distinctly manifested itself about the cut, and, extending through his entire arm, proved fatal. His wife and daughter both contracted the disease while attending him.

In the case of the Rev. Mr. McQueen, noticed on Saturday, as being before the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, it was decided that it was incest for a man to marry his deceased wife's sister. The vote was 11 to 67; and was upon the appeal of the Rev. Archibald McQueen from the sentence of the Presbytery of Fayetteville, (North Carolina,) suspending him from the Gospel ministry for marrying Mary McCloud, the sister of his deceased wife.—*Baltimore American.*

"Even the Washington Globe admits that Mr. Van Buren, on retiring from office, left a national debt for the Whigs to pay off, amounting to $5,600,000."—*Louisville Journal.*

And the whigs *have* paid it off, by *increasing* this $5,600,000 to about $30,000,000. Is not this a most capital specimen of financiering?—"a new way to pay old debts"—with a vengeance.—*Missouri Reporter.*

Notice.

THE balace of the property remaining unsold, belonging to William Davidson and James H. Blake, and conveyed by various Deeds of Trust to the undersigned, will be offered for sale at the Court House in Charlotte, on Friday, the 29th day of July next, being the week of the Mecklenburg County Court. The property consists of

14 *or* 15 *VALUABL AND LIKELY*

NEGROES,

and the tract of land known as the Grove Place, near this villiage.

ALSO,

Stock of Horses, CATTLE, HOGS, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c.

JNO. J. BLACKWOOD,
J. H. WILSON,
Executor of W. Morrison, dec'd. } *Trustees.*
J. W. OSBORNE,
G. W. CALDWELL,

June 18, 1842. 67...tc

NEW GOODS!

STILL CHEAPER!!

DRY GOODS HARDWARE

C. E. MOSS & CO.

ARE now receiving and opening, a large and extensive assortment of

Spring and Summer *GOODS,*

of the latest style and fashion, purchased at REDUCED prices in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, for

CASH ENTIRELY.

For CASH, they will sell their Goods cheaper than any sold in this place. They invite all to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Charlotte, May 10, 1842. 62...tf

STOCK OF GOODS For Sale.

THE subscribers, administrators on the Estate of William Alexander, decd., and surviving partners of the firm of Alexander and Brothers, will offer at public sale at the Store at Clear Creek, *on Tuesday the 12th of July next*, the STOCK OF GOODS belonging to the late firm. The Stock comprises every article usually kept in back country Stores.

Terms,—a credit, to be made known at the Sale.

ADAM ALEXANDER,
C. T. ALEXANDER,
Admrs. & Surv. Par's.

Charlotte, June 4, 1842. 65...tf

TRAVELLERS, TAKE NOTICE.

TIMOTHY R. HUGHES

HAVING obtained the MANSION HOUSE for public accommodation, informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to receive and entertain all who may favor him with their patronage.

His TABLE shall always be well and plentifully supplied with every thing the country affords, to please and satisfy the palate even of an epicure.

His BAR will be found furnished with a choice selection of Liquors, Wines and Cordials, both foreign and domestic.

His STABLES shall be constantly attended by faithful and attentive hostlers and supplied with abundant provender.

N. B. The Stage Office is kept at the Mansion House.

Charlotte, N. C., May 23, 1842. 64....6m

Carolina Inn,

CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE above Establishment, situated on main-street, north of the Court House, in the Town of Charlotte, N. C., is still kept open by the undersigned for the accommodation of the public. The proprietor feels confident of his ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may patronise his House. The travelling public will find at the Carolina Inn every comfort, convenience and attention necessary to refresh and reinvigorate both man and horse. Particular pains will be bestowed on the Table, Bar, and Beds—that every thing shall be in the most sumptuous and neat order;—and the Stables will always be supplied with abundance and attended by faithful, experienced Hostlers. In short, the subscriber is determined to keep up the accommodations at his House in a style unsurpassed by any similar establishment in the interior country. All he asks from the public is, to give him a call.

Drovers can at all times be supplied with convenient and well enclosed LOTS, on moderate terms, and furnished with grain at a low price.

JENNINGS B. KERR.

Charlotte, June 2, 1842. 65...r

THE CONCORD

Manufacturing Company

IS now in full operation, and the Company are prepared to supply all orders with Cotton Yarn, Domestic Shirtings, and Drillings of a superior quality, and on reasonable terms as can be had in any Southern Market.

N. B. Also a large quantity of Nails, at the low rate of seven cents per lb for cash.

ROBT. ALLISON, Clerk.
For Concord Manufacturing Co.

Concord, N. C., April 5th, 1842. 57...3m

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE members of Phalanx Lodge No. 31, will celebrate the anniversary of St. John the Baptist on the 24th of June. An Address is expected by a Brother. Members of other Lodges and transient brethren are requested to attend.

F. M. ROSS, Secretary.

Charlotte, June 8, 1842. 66...

Alexander Bethune, TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his sincere thanks to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general, for the liberal patronage he has received; and hopes by strict attention to business to continue to merit a liberal share of public patronage. He has now several first rate workmen employed and has just received his Spring and Summer Fashions. He will warrant *good fits* on all occasions.

Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. His shop will be found in the North-East wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

☞ *A liberal discount made to cash customers.*

Charlotte, April 12, 1842. 57...F

MEDICINES, &C.,

LOW FOR CASH.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire Stock of

MEDICINES, DRUGS AND PAINTS,

kept by Dr. C. J. Fox, expects to receive a new supply in a very short time, with a full assortment of

SPIRITS AND WINES,

for medical purposes. He will offer the same to the citizens of Mecklenburg and adjacent counties on better terms than Medicines have been sold in this country heretofore. A full assortment of

THOMPSONIAN MEDICINES,

together with all kind of Pills, &c., will be kept constantly on hand, all of which he will sell low for *CASH.* The attention of Dr. F. M. ROSS will be given to the Shop.

B. OATES.

Charlotte, May 17, 1842. 63....tf

VALUABLE LAND

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to sell a part of his lands, now offers for sale a valuable Tract of Land, with good improvements,

CONTAINING 425 ACRES,

of which there is 150 acres in cultivation, of which there is 50 acres in Cotton, and the balance timbered land. Also, is on the lands a new GRIST MILL and COTTON-GIN propelled by water power. The above land is situated in Mecklenburg County, on Mallard Creek, 7 miles Northeast of Charlotte, and inferior to none in this section of the country, for the production of Cotton, grain, &c. As to the location of the above described lands, as respects the abundance of good water, health, and fertility of soil combined, it cannot be exceeded in the country. As I am determined to sell, I would respectfully invite those who wish to make a purchase of such as is above described, to call and view the land and judge for themselves. Terms of payment made easy.

M. S. ALEXANDER.

64....tf

FRESH ARRIVAL.

JUST RECEIVED, and now opening, at the Charlotte DRUG STORE, a large stock of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Comprising Calomel, Castor-Oil, Rheubarb, Composition, Opium, Sweet-Oil, and every other article usually kept in such establishments. The stock is entirely fresh, was selected with care, on cheap terms, and will be sold very low for *cash.*

BRALEY OATES.

Charlotte, 7th June, 1842. 65...F

Last Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Stock of

MEDICINES &C.,

now informs all those indebted to him, either by note or Book account, that the same must be closed at or before the July Court;—longer indulgence cannot be given. Those indebted by Book accout will be expected at least, to close their accounts by note. And as this is positively the last notice, all accounts not settled by that time, will be placed in other hands for collection.

C. J. FOX.

May 17, 1842. 63...tf

LAST CALL—*No Mistake!*

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Norment and Sandry, and also to Wm. Sandry, either by note or book account contracted previous to the commencement of 1842, are *again* informed that payment is earnestly demanded. Those who do not pay up their notes and accounts with the cash before or during the ensuing July Court, may certainly count on paying cost.

WILLIAM SANDRY.

Charlotte, June 14, 1842. 66...tc

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove proporty, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

T N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 19, 1841. 32...F

☞ REMOVAL. ☜

Dr. J. M. Happoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

☞ A report has been industriously circulated for *effect*, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES *shall in all cases be* REASONABLE.

Jan. 4, 1842. 43...tf

Dr. Pinckney C. Caldwell

WOULD inform such of his friends as desire his professional services, that he has removed his Office to Mr. Johnson's brick house, two doors above the "Carolina Inn," where he may be found at all times, unless necessarily absent.

Charlotte, February 8, 1842. 48...r

PROPOSALS

For publishing by subscription a General History of the Baptists in America, and other parts of the World.

1. It is proposed in this work to give a summary account of the people of this sentiment in remote ages, or of those who have been claimed as such, as *Euchites*, or *Messalians, Montanists, Pateriues, Burgundians, Petrobrussions, Arnoldists, Albigenses, Lionists, Picards, Lollards, Vaudois, Waldenses, Sacramentarians, Cathartists, Ana-baptists, &c.*

2. A brief view of this denomination in Europe, and other parts of the old world, which now exist in an organized and active form.

3. The history of American Babtists, properly so called, in all parts of this Continent, and in the West India Island; together with their Bible, Missionary, Literary, Theological and Education Institutions, Missionary Stations, &c.

This work will contain an abridgment of my first work on this subject, and a continuation of all historical matters down to the present time.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be published in an octavo volume of about 6,000 pages, bound in cloth at $2,25. In gilt leather at $2,50.

Every sixth copy will be gratis to those who forward good subscibers.

Twenty-five per cent. will be allowed to those who become responsible for 20 or more copies.

Documents of all kinds, written or printed—Minutes of Associations—Reports and Histories of all Babtist Institutions of whatever connection, biographical sketches and specimens of the hand-writing of distinguished Baptists of all persuations, both clergymen and laymen, are requested from all who have it in their power to forward them.

As to specimens of the *hand-writing*, but little more is required than the *signature* and usual salutation at the close of letters. It is often very difficult to secure even this small relict of departed worthies, and it is hoped that those who have this kind of materials, whether in letters or otherwise, will be liberal in sending them.

An ulterior view is had to the biographical volume hereafter published, which will abound with portraits and fac-similes of the hand-writing of distinguished Baptist characters in all parts of the world.

P. S. All communications capable of being sent by mail, should be directed to the subscriber, Post Master, Pautcket, R. I. Those who may feel disposed to obtain subscribers for this work may with a few lines form a prospectus for themselves.

☞ Please not to lay this by, but give it to some person, or put it in some place where it will do something towards the object in view.

DAVID BENEDICT.

CIRCULAR.

Dear Sir: The acompanying Prospectus was first published about a year since, and soon after, the subscriber made a tour through the Atlantic States as far as Georgia, during which journey, and at the Baltimore Convention, extensive arrangements were made for securing aid in this undertaking. But still much remains to be done.

Of each Association, Conference, Yearly Meeting, Convention, Society, and Institution for Missions abroad or at home, Education, Theology, Literature, or Benevolence, of any kind, which come under the Baptist head, it is desired that the latest Minutes and Reports may be forwarded by mail without delay, by the Moderator, President, Secretary, or Clerk, and in his absence, by any other person. Also, all historical and biographical discourses and accounts, whether printed or in manuscript, of all sorts of Baptists of all sects and parties, as all are embraced in my plan, and continue to do so for years to come.

As the design of this work is not only to add all new matter, but to make corrections of all former statements in my history of the Baptists, which may be found erroneous or defective, all aid of this kind will be thankfully received.

Please to inform me what is the custom in your vicinity respecting Councils, whether they are common, and how they are viewed?

How do your churches dispose of candidates for membership who have been *immersed* by other ministers besides Baptists; are such persons who stand in other churches admitted to your communion?

How many unassociated churches, of good character, are there in your region? Please to give me their names, also their ministers and the number of members. Also the date of your Association, of each church, or as far as you can, and some historical accounts of their origin and progress, especially of the Associations Conventions, &c.

One or more of this circular will be sent to each Association, Convention, &c., and it is hoped by great efforts, and by the aid of a Post Master's facilities, and extensive travels, to give the history of the denomination full and complete.

The work will not be out under one year or more, but as all documents will be available for me, or my successor in this department of the Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia, it is hoped that none will defer forwarding to me, P. M., all the materials above requested.

In 1812, when my general view of the Baptists was made up, the number of Associations of all kinds of Baptists was 111—of churches over 2,200, and of members about 200,000.

Now, according to the Baptist Almanac and Register, the Associations amount to between 4 and 500, the churches to near 8,000, and the members to not less than 600,000, in the United States and British Provinces, and Jamaica.

But my design is to extend the survey to Texas, all the W. India Islands, to Great Britain, all Europe, Africa, and Asia, indeed all parts of the world where Baptists exist, as they are the same people in all quarters of the globe.

A summary view of the statistics of all the religious denominations in the United States, upon much the same plan as above proposed for the Baptists, in a condensed manner, will be given at the close of the work, which, from the subscriber's study of *all religions*, he is confident of making much more accurate and complete than any hitherto given; and the proper persons are requested to forward to him, as above directed, all the documents needful for the purpose.

Publishers of papers and periodicals which have a circulation, wholly or in part, among the Baptists of any name, are respectfully requested to announce, in any form they may choose, the above request for Minutes, Reports, &c.

And those which will give the Circular and Prospectus entire, three insertions, an order shall be given, on the receipt of each respective publication, for a copy of the work.

Liberal terms will be made with those who act on an extensive scale, either in furnishing materials or subscribers, which will be settled by a subsequent correspondence.

Questions of a local rather than a general nature, will be inserted in some of these circulars, especialy south and west.

Abridgements of the work will be published, both for the common and Sunday schools of the denomination.

Should this document fall into the hands of any who may not find it convenient to obtain subscribers, or forward materials, they will please to hand it to others who can. If persons have removed to other places, some one will please to send them this, as the same *frank* will do for a new direction.

Many of these papers will be sent to Post Masters in remote regions at a venture, and should they not take an interest in the undertaking, yet as brother Post Masters, it is hoped they will either hand or send them to persons whom they may judge suitable for such business. DAVID BENEDICT.

Pawtucket, R. I., Jan. 1, 1842.

[We are requested to state, that the Rev. James M. Thomas will act as Agent for the above work, in this region of country; and that he will take pleasure in receiving and forwarding to the publisher, the names of subscribers and their subscriptions.]

THE CHICORA, OR MESSENGER OF THE SOUTH.

UNDER this title, the Subscribers propose publishing in the City of Charleston a Weekly Paper to be devoted to LITERATURE, SCIENCE, the ARTS, MECHANICS, AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION, and GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—in a word, to whatever may impart instruction or afford amusement to each class, profession or calling of our people. In politics and religion, *the Chicora* will occupy strictly neutral ground; yet sufficient attention will be paid to both, to enable the reader to learn how prospers the religious and political condition of the country.

A paper devoted to the purposes above stated, has long been a *desideratum* at the South; and it is to meet this, that *The Chicora* is now proposed to be issued. The Subscribers are aware their promises may appear too confident, after the repeated failure of Southern periodicals; but they beg leave to say, that so complete are the arrangements they have made—so extensive the correspondence they have secured—so valuable the aid, both of Northern and Southern talent they have enlisted—that with the kindly feelings and liberal patronage of the South, they have no fears for the result.

The *Literary Department* of the Chicora will be supplied with articles of rare and substantial merit, with reviews and critiques of all the new works of the day, and with original tales, sketches, works of fiction, biographies and poetry from the pens of several of the most gifted authors, both of the North and South.

The *Scientific* and *Mechanical Department* will be enriched with essays and illustrations from individuals high in public estimation, as thoroughly practical men, which, together with the Agricultural communications already secured to the paper from various portions of the country, will form a compendium of useful instruction invaluable to the artisan and the planter.

In this Department of *General Intelligence*, the subscribers believe the Chicora will take a stand which will not be surpassed by any Journal of the Union. As one of the subscribers will make it his constant business to visit every section of our country; and through means of an extensive acquaintance already possessed in the cities of our sea-board and the West, a weekly correspondence will be established with Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati and New-Orleans, through which will be obtained, not only the earliest information in regard to all foreign and domestic matters of importance, Prices current of Southern products and monetary affairs of moment in the different States, but also the opinions of judicious men in regard to Commercial prospects, and matters of an economical, civil, and political character. Nor, since

Alittle folly now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men,

do they intend to exclude those lighter articles of information, familiarly designated the chit chat of the day, which, while they may serve to amuse a weary or listless hour, have at the same time the higher effect of acquainting us with the character and customs of our Northern and Western neighbors, and connecting more closely the bonds of unity between us.

Feeling assured then, of their ability to meet the wishes of the Southern community, and to establish a paper on the most approved, useful and popular plan, and hereby pledging themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part, not only most fully to redeem, but even to exceed the promises they make, they respectfully solicit the patronage of the good people of South Carolina and her sister States.

The Chicora will be printed on an imperial sheet, of the very best paper and type, and shall be embellished with portraits of our distinguished men, and *views illustrative of our scenery*. The price will be $5 per annum, payable upon the delivery of the first number.

N. S. DODGE,
B. R. CARROLL.

March 31, 1842.

IMPORTANT WORK.

Now in Press, and will shortly be published, a Dictionary of

ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MINES.

BY ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., &C.

Illustrated with 1,241 *Engravings!*

THIS is, unquestionably, the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish—

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist, and Tradesman, in the principles of their respective processes, so as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and viscious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school for students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws, which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it, to the injury of many others.

And, lastly, to give the general reader, intent, chiefly, on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their paramount wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufactures are given from the best, and usually from the Official authority, at the end of each article.

The Work will be printed from the second London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, (in covers) at twenty-five cents each, on delivery.

☞ To any person sending us five dollars, at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers by mail, *post paid*, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms *extraordinarily favorable*. In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers can be obtained with the greatest facility.—Address, post paid, Le Roy Sunderland, 125 Fulton street, New York.

**To every editor who gives this advertisement twelve insertions, we will foward to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, New York.